BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Jan. 13th 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, IN ADVANCE; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, will have prompt attention.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40—No. 2. Beaver, Wednesday, January 13, 1864. Established 1818

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing Monday, Nov 16, 1863.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8:30 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	" "	3:50 P. M.
6:54 P. M.	" "	8:30 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:15 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	4:25 P. M.
1:45 P. M.	Rochester,	3:00 P. M.
1:45 A. M.	"	8:10 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
P. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:40 A. M.	7:20 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	7:10 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:30 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
4th Brighton "	3:00 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
5th " "	5:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Mail,	1:05 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
1st Express,	2:05 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Crosslines Accom.	2:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:15 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 A. M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
4th " "	5:40 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Mail,	7:00 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
1st Express,	1:45 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
2d Express,	1:44 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 4, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted, active	$68,724 48
Same under protest	100 00
U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. coupon bonds.	82,300 00
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. trens. notes.	4,650 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 95
Due from other banks	17,075 56
Notes and checks of other banks and U. S. Treasury notes	35,718 85
Coin in vault	7,196 08
Protest account	1 41
	$216,925 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 95,050 00
Notes in circulation	1,400 00
Due depositors	112,367 25
Due the Commonwealth	2,720 17
Profits and earnings	767 16
Dividends unpaid	4,620 25
	$216,925 33

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 5th day of November, A. D., 1863.

H. B. BEISEL, J. P.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the Argus office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE, RICE,
TEA, MOLASSES,
SUGAR, SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price cash.

T. T. McKIBBIN.

A THOUSAND YEARS,

Work's Great War Song, Words and Music, in January Number.

SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE!—CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.—Volume VIII.

The Publisher of this favorite monthly, in order to reach all schools, will send the VISITOR one year *gratis* to one person (who will act as Agent), at any post-office in the United States. This is an unparalleled offer.

Address, with five cents enclosed, for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY,
Publisher,
1308 Chuestnut St., Phila., Pa

DR. GEO. CLEIS,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of BEAVER AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES.

Office is in Phillipsburg for the present, where he can be consulted at any time, Wednesdays excepted, which days he can be found at his office, in Pittsburg, where he has practiced for more than twenty years.

Dr. Cleis calls the attention of the afflicted to the following diseases:—Scrofula, Diseased Sore Eyes, Rheumatic Affections, Female Complaints, Chronic Diseases of long standing in all of which he treats with remarkable success. dec23-4t

"Union Hotel,"

BEAVER, PENN'A.

ALEX. CLARK, PROPRIETOR

In addition to the conveniences of a first class Hotel; the Proprietor has fitted up in this house, in a complete and satisfactory manner, an

OYSTER SALOON,

where the best quality of Oysters may be obtained during their season, in any desired style. Families can be furnished with Oysters, by the can or dozen. The table is furnished with all the luxuries the PITTSBURG MARKET can afford.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited. dec17

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

ADAM JOHNSON, PRO'R

ROCHESTER, PA.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

BEAVER, Dec. 29th, 1863

Pursuant to a call of the County Superintendent, a number of Teachers of Beaver county conved at the Union School building, in Beaver, for the purpose of organizing an educational society, and organized by appointing J. I. Reed Chairman, and J. M. Boyd Secretary *pro tem*. Dr. Breckenridge was then called upon to lead the Institute in prayer. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution for the government of the Institute, to report at the afternoon session. The chair appointed Dr. Breckenridge, C. Boggs, M. L. Knight, J. M. Boyd and R. J. Creswell said committee. On motion, the Institute adjourned to meet at 1½ *p. m*

Afternoon Session.—Society met according to adjournment, the President in the chair. Minutes of forenoon session read and approved. The committee appointed to draft a constitution and prepare business for the afternoon were called upon, and, thro' their chairman, offered the following preample and constitution which was read and adopted:

Wherens, it is our duty as rational and accountable beings, to avail ourselves of all the facilities which Providence affords us for the proper development and improvement of our mental and moral faculties: Therefore, Resolved, That we form ourselves into an association for mental improvement, to be known as "The Beaver County Educational Institute," and that we adopt the following Constitution for our guidance:

Art. 1st. The object of this Association shall be the mutual improvement of its members in the theory and practice of teaching, and the advancement of education generally.

Art. 2nd. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five, the Chairman of which shall be the Corresponding Secretary. Said officers shall be elected annually in December, by ballot, and perform the duties usually assigned such officers.

Art. 3rd. Any teacher, or person desirous of entering the profession, or any active friend of education, may become a member of this association, by paying an initiation fee of 25 cents, (ladies excepted) and subscribing to the Constitution.

Art. 4th. The regular meetings of this society shall be held annually in December, but special meetings may be held at the discretion of the Co. Superintendent.

Art. 5th. This Constitution may be amended, or any of its provisions temporarily suspended, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, and ten members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

On motion, two critics were added to the list of offices.

The committee then reported the following business for the afternoon. Election of officers and discussion of the following question: "How shall this Institute be made interesting and useful?" The election of officers for the ensuing year, being next in order, resulted as follows:

President: J. I. Reed, (Co Sup't.)
Vice President: S. H. Peirsol.
Rec. Sec'y: J. Whitham.
Cor. Sec'y: Dr. Breckenridge.
Executive Committee: Dr. Breckenridge, J. I. Reed, S. H. Peirsol, C. Boggs, J. M. Boyd.
Critics: Miss Kate Moorhead, M. L. Knight.

On motion, the discussion of the question, "How shall this Institute be made interesting and useful?" was laid over until the evening session.—The Executive Committee reported the following business for the evening session. 1st, President's inaugural address; Discussion, "How shall this institution be made interesting and useful?" 3d, Lecture by Dr. Breckenridge—subject, "Phonetics or alphabetic writing."

On motion, the Institute adjourned to meet at 6½ o'clock, p. m.

Evening session.—Society met according to adjournment, the president in the chair. Roll called and minutes of the afternoon session read and approved. An inaugural address was then delivered by the President, after which followed a discussion on the "Co-operation of Parents," which was participated in by Messrs. Peirsol, Roberts and others; at the close of which Dr. Breckenridge delivered an interesting lecture on "Alphabetic Writing." The Society then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

The Society met according to adjournment, the President in the chair; prayer by Dr. Breckenridge. The roll was then called, and members answered with very appropriate matters; minutes of forenoon session read and approved. Report of criticisms was then heard. J. M. Boyd then presented his method of teaching spelling. In the discussion that ensued, a preference was manifested for the written method of teaching that useful science. The discussion of the question, "How shall this Institute be made interesting and useful?" was opened by Supt. Morrison. *One* of the *many* good things which he said was, that teachers should feel that the Institute is their meeting; and each one should come prepared and determined to contribute his part toward making it pleasant and useful. The subject was then further discussed by Messrs. Boggs, Breckenridge, and Reed. (Recess of ten minutes.)

The Institute being called to order, Miss Jennie Calhoun then presented her method of teaching Mental Arithmetic, with some practical illustration. Remarks, fifteen minutes. The subject, "Wastes of the school room," was discussed by J. Whitham. The order of exercises for the afternoon session was then read. On motion, the society adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Society met agreeable to adjournment, the President in the Chair. Roll called, minutes of the forenoon read and approved. Report on criticisms was then read, after which J. Whitham presented his method of teaching penmanship. Dr. Breckenridge delivered a very interesting lecture on "Moral Culture in School." This was followed by some well-timed remarks by J. I. Reed, urging teachers to give special attention to the moral training of their pupils, and thus avoid consorting education which should be a blessing into a curse. Prof. Gantz, Now of Castle, was then called upon to give his method of teaching English Grammer. He said he had various methods the principal of which was, the Hammer and Sledge method. (Recess fifteen minutes.)

The subject of Written Arithmetic was then taken up and briefly discussed by Mr. Boggs. The subject was further remarked upon by Miss Jennie Calhoun, Messrs. Boyd, Witham, Wilson and Dr. Breckenridge. Supt. Morrison then delivered a very interesting address on "How to make the school room interesting and attractive."

On motion the society adjourned to meet at the Court House, at 6½ o'clock, p. m.

Evening Session.—Society met agreeable to adjournment, and was called to order by the President. After the roll was called and minutes of the afternoon session read and approved, the audience was highly entertained by a very fitting discourse on "The Teacher," full of instructive reflection on the exalted character of the faithful educator, which cannot fail to be beneficial to the profession; which was followed by a lecture by Supt. Morrison; Subject, "Humbugs of the school room," in which was presented a number of odious practices which should be carefully guarded against by teachers. After a recess of fifteen minutes the following subject was discussed, "What Constitutes the elements of success in the school room?" Opened by R. J. Creswell in a very able manner. Further remarks by Miss Jennie Calhoun, Messrs. Knight, Wilson, Peirsol, Supt. Morrison, Prof. Taylor and Dr. Breckenridge. On motion a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Institute. The Chair appointed, Messrs. Boggs, Knight and Whitham said committee.

On motion the society adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31st.

Society met pursuant to adjourment the President in the Chair; prayer by Dr. Breckenridge. After calling the roll and adopting the minutes of last evening's session, the report on criticisms was read. A class drill on Written Arithetic was then conducted by S. H. Peirsol. A discussion was then opened by Mr. Todd on "School Government," followed by Supt. Morrison, Prof. Taylor, Dr Lowry, Dr. Breckenridge, Mr. Peirsol and Mr. Creswell.

On motion the society adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

Thursday Afternoon.—Society met in the order of adjournment; roll called, minutes approved and criticisms read, Supt. Reed then presented a programme of daily exercises in the school and urged upon teachers the necessity of pursuing some regular order of exercises. Dr. Breckenridge then entertained the Institute by giving some exercises in Gymnastics, and recommended teachers to introduce it as a daily exercise in the school room, which was replied to by S. H. Peirsol saying that exercise in the open air was preferable, and also that pupils in the rural districts usually have sufficient exercises to develop their physical powers. After an interesting class drill in reading by Mr. Taylor, the committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of teachers, having charge of our schools, to labor faithfully for their own improvement, that they may be better able to discharge their duties in the school room.

Resolved, That teachers who neglect to attend our County and District Institutes, are loosing one of the greatest means of improvement.

Resolved, That love of the work is one of the indispensable requisites of success.

Resolved, That we tender the citizens of Beaver our cordial thanks for their hospitality, so kindly extended to us; that for this we shall hold them in grateful memory.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Prof. Taylor for his highly interesting address delivered before the Institute.

Resolved, That we recognize in our County Superintendent, Mr. J. I Reed, a pleasant and amiable man, and every way worthy of and well qualified to discharge the duties of the high and honorable position he occupies, and render him [illegible] for his efforts to raise to [illegible] should be, the standard of the [illegible] profession.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Mr. Morrison, Superintendent of Lawrence county, for his kindness in attending our [illegible], and contributing largely to our interest and usefulness.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the board of trustees or directors of the Union School for their kindness in loaning their large and commodious building at our service.

Resolved That the proceedings be presented for publication in the county papers.

On motion the resolutions were adopted and the committee discharged.

On motion the Chair appointed M. L. Knight, J. Whitham and S. H. Peirsol a committee to prepare and arrange the proceedings of this institute for publication.

On motion society adjourned.

J. I. REED, Pres't.
J. WHITHAM, Sec'y.

Singular and Affecting Incident.

A Cincinnati paper says that some three years ago a household in the city of Covington was thrown into commotion by the sudden disappearance of a daughter—twelve years of age. She was tracked to the ferry-boat, but weather she had passed safely over or had been drowned was not discovered. Patient and anxious waiting brought no tidings of her.—The frenzied and unhappy father, although in moderate circumstances, sought the newspaper offices, and advertised a reward of one thousand dollars to whoever should restore his missing child. All proved unavailing. Some time afterwards the corpse of a young lady was found in the river near Vevay, Indiana, and hearing of it he went there, but it was not his daughter.

Time wore on, and no tidings came of the lost child. She was dead to them, but they could not visit her grave. About twelve months since the stricken family removed to Mexico, and took up their abode in a country foreign in language and customs, in features and in [illegible] from that in which they had met [illegible] loss. It might [illegible] thoughts from [illegible] the past, and enable [illegible] devoted to religion [illegible] more hopefully to [illegible] future. [illegible]

About a week since a steamer arriving from Memphis was crowded with passengers, who were upon the guards straining their eyes to gather into one look the multitudinous objects which throng the public landing. One, however, a young girl, budding into womanhood, sought the outer rail and looked wistfully over the naked shore of Covington to [illegible], hid away under a clump of trees, was the cottage of her childhood, hoping in vain to see the curling smoke announce to her a warm welcome within. Quickly she passed over the ferry, where long since she had disappeared. No one noted or knew her, and she went without interruption to the door of her father's house. It answered not her knock; weeds had grown up rank and rough where she had left flowers, and no signs of human life were to be found there

It was the turn now of the wayward child to weep, and when, by inquiry, she found how far and almost hopelessly she was separated from her parents, she began to feel desolate. Piqued at some chiding, or some punishment of her mother, she had gone upon a steamboat, where a female passenger hired her as a nurse. After a little while the war broke out, stopping all intercourse with the South by the river, and, though she soon found that untried friends but seldom prove steadfast in trouble, and that the harshness of a parent is melting kindness beside that of a stranger, yet she was unable until lately to return. A kind lady of Covington has given to the wanderer until her return is made known to her parents.—*Louisville Journal.*

WIGFALL:—A correspondent, "Nux," asks, "What has become of Wigfall?" His last public performance to our knowledge was waving his white handkerchief to Major Anderson on the day of the rebel bombarment of Sumter, entering the fort, drinking a glass of liquid which, when he had entirely engulfed, the surgeon of the fort politely, but in pure jest, informed him was rank poison, then entreating piteously to have the stomach pump applied, to which the surgeon generously assented. History takes leave of Wigfall at an unprecedented moment in his career—when something was going out of his mouth instead of in it. The appearance, performance, and disappearance of Wigfall upon the scene of public affairs in the country are all equally absurd. In the Senate of the United States he was a fierce mountebank. In the rebel councils and army he made no mark whatever. Like many of the other leaders of this ill starred and bloody plot, such as Yancey, Pryor, Floyd, Wise, Spratt, Rhett, Keitt and Orr, he has been practically obliterated by its development. The admirers of the statesman Wigfall, however may console themselves by reflecting that he has made himself even more contemptible than infamous.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Richmond Prisons.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* gives the following account of some of the prisons at Richmond, where Union prisons are confined, and the rebel officers who have charge of them.

Of the "Libby Prison" I find the following description in my diary, kept while I was an inmate of that famous abode of misery.

Close to the canal, and at the corner of Cary and Twenty-first streets, and within a mile of "Rocketts," stands the horrid Libby Prison. The entire length of the building on Cary street is about 135 feet, with a depth of about 90 feet on Twenty-first street. It is divided into three sections by stout brick wall and is on the side next to the canal four stories, while on Cary street it is but three stories in height—each of the stories being divided into three oblong rooms, of 45 and 90 feet. On the ground floor the room next to Twenty-first streets is appropriated to the rebel guard, the next to the Union officers, and the third is the hospital. This is on the Cary Street side, or front of the building. On the canal side, the lower story, or ground floor is the cook house and *receptical for the dead until a sufficient number have accumulated to make it worth while to remove them, or until the stench becomes too great for the rebels themselves to bear.*

On the second floor, in the two rooms next to Twenty-first street, are *over four hundred* Union soldiers, and on the third room on this floor may found of the *remnant* of some one hundred Union citizens, who have been incarcerated since the commencement of the war. Some few of these prisoners were Quakers, and were released on the payment of $500 each.—The three rooms on the upper floor contain at least two hundred Union soldiers. Four small sized windows at each end of the rooms admit a limited amount of light for about 25 feet, leaving about 40 feet in the centre of each where *print cannot be read in the daytime.* Prisoners once admitted to the "Libby" *never leave it for an instant for any purposes, day or night,* except to be exchanged or to be *carried to an unknown grave.* There are ill-constructed *water closets in the rooms,* which, to the continual breaking of the waste pipe, omit a most intolerable effluvia, in addition to all this the whole place is *one nest of the most abominable vermin.* About half a [illegible] fairy bread and a plate of dark colored beans (or "cow peas") twice a day is the usual fare, meat being issued only twice a week, and then in very small quantities.

So much for the Libby Prison itself, but all this is capped by the treatment received by the unfortunate inmates.

Belle Isle (surely miscalled) is situated in the James River, about half a gunshot from the Libby and right opposite that famed institution of the Sunny South. It is a long, low sand bank, and when there is a freshet in the river, a large portion of it disappears beneath the filthy waters of the James. It is on this more sandspot that hundreds of our poor shivering Union soldiers are now held in utter wretchedness, naked and famishing, and subject to all the dire diseases consequent on exposure to the elements in such a locality. It has never been occupied as a dwelling place, and was only visited in the daytime by a few shad fishers, who had a few rude huts there, until the "chivalry" found it a convenient place to get rid of the "d——d Yankees."

The relentlessly cruel treatment of the Union prisoners in Richmond commenced immediately after the first battle of Manassas when the prisoners were confined in "Ligon's Tobacco Factory," on Main and Twenty-sixth streets, and has continued unabated to the present day. From the beginning the prisoners have been under the supreme control of Gen. Winder, but at that time Capt. Gibbs and Lieut. Tod were his subordinates, who came in direct contact with the prisoners. Winder is a man of middle height, or slightly under it, advanced in years, rather stoutly built, hair quite white, florid in complexion with a red nose and a cold, cruel gray eye; and his acts from the first prove clearly that he is precisely what that eye indicates to the observer—cold, cruel and vindictive. The last two mentioned have both been killed, as I am informed, and have therefore gone where they have been "rewarded according to their works;" but I may mention that it was under the *regime* of Winder, Gibbs and Tod, that *the "Ligon Prison," was perforated with musket balls in at least twenty places,* and that Gleason, of the Fire Zouaves, a man of the First Michigan regiment, and several others, were shot by the guards for merely looking out of the windows; and it was at this time that a rebel soldier was permitted, in the broad daylight, to bring a human skull with a rope passed through the eyes and dangle it in front of the windows, in the public street, shouting out, while he brandished a huge bowie knife, "This is the last of one —— Yankee."

These are but a few of the barbarities practiced under the eyes of the men mentioned above; the whole would fill a good sized volume. Two of these have gone to their account.—Shall the third escape punishment here?

Gen. Winder still retains the chief command, though Capt. Turner is the commandant of the Post at the "Libby." This man, though lauded continually by the Richmond press for his kindness to the prisoners, *is cruelty itself.* Every petty annoyance that can be invented is tried in order that some one may infringe even in the least degree some of his rules, so that he may have the satisfaction of "bucking and gagging," or put in irons or on bread and water, the offender (?). I have known him to threaten to hang one individual because he would not get twelve men to sweep the street in front of the prison, and he put four men in irons in a dark room, on bread and water for forty-eight hours, because they would not clean out his stable. I find his discription in my diary as follows:

"Turner, Lieutenant in the rebel service, belongs in Winchester, Va.; was formerly six months at West Point; is of very spare build, thirty to thirty-five years old, about five feet nine inches in height, dark hair close cut no beard or moustache, gray eyes, has cadaverous look, a deep voice, and a peculiar stiff gait. Uniform—gray cap, coat and pants."

Next in command to the above elegant specimen of the "F. F. V.s" is Emack. Lieutenant in the rebel army. He is a native of Baltimore, is full six feet in height, about twenty-five years old, has short, light hair, slight moustache, fair complexion and blue eyes. Uniform—sky blue cap, gray coat, light blue pants with black stripe, and wears a sword with steel scabbard.—This man carries out all the odium and abominable orders of his superiors, with unrelenting severity. He is the man who, when Col. Benedict was unable to leave his wretched bed, stood over him with a revolver in his hand, and swore that "if he did not get up he would kick him out of it."

Now, then, for the remedy for the gross and disgraceful abuses, the inhuman and barbarous treatment which I have so feebly attempted to set forth. What should it be? *Retaliation.* It is a harsh one, I admit, but a just one under the circumstances. It only requires that it should be invoked with discretion. We are not to suppose that men will be contented and happy in prison anywhere, but no such complaints are heard from any place in the South, where prisoners of war have been located, as from Richmond. In truth, everywhere, more or less consideration is shown to prisoners, but *in Richmond a prisoner is looked upon as a dog, and treated accordingly.* Therefore, the remedy is not to visit the sins of Richmond ruffians upon soldiers from other States, but to *retaliate solely upon Virginia soldiers.* It is worse than useless to appeal to the Richmond authorities, Winder or his subordinates;—they are insensible to the first emotions of kindness, pity, consideration, or fine chivalrous feeling; they have no hearts, or they are of stone—cold, callous, cruel. We have seen them, and "know their works." *Retaliation, then, strict, stern and unflinching, and that on Virginia rebels only,* is the true remedy for this monstrous disgrace to the age we live in and to civilization. S. A. O. A.

Full Particulars of the Horrible Murder in Illinois---Perjured Witnesses---An Item for Congress.

DONGOLA, UNION COUNTY, ILLINOIS, Dec. 25.—A few days ago I gave you a brief account of the murders of Messrs. Spencer and Jacquard, by deserters, whom they attempted to arrest. This was done on the 10th.—On the 12th the Union League in this county, when in council raised a fund of over $200, and a company of thirty men was organized to hunt up the murderers and bring them to justice either by the help of the military or otherwise.—Upon reaching the scene, Marshal I. N. Phillips, with a force, had commenced operations, and arrested eight or ten of those who confessed they saw the murder committed. Meanwhile, as many as a hundred men, from Pulaski, and Alexander counties, had come on, and altogether scoured the swamps in seach of the deserters but in vain. Their names are Kellers, and the settlement in which the deed was done contains many families of the same name. The League will wait to see what the military will do. All except one of the prisoners are held in jail in Cairo.

On taking testimony before the Marshal, the ones arrested, as well as many others, women and young folks, all agreed in the following statement: Spence and Jacquard came to Keller's house on the evening of the 9th, arrested the two young men, and all parties staid in the house till morning. Then the two officers told the deserters to follow, or as it seems they had guns, they ordered them to fire them off, which they would not do, but laid them down, on the porch. Spence told them to follow them; both had gone out doors, when the deserters seized their guns, and beat them till they died. Now, as these witnesses were examined apart, and as they agree in every particular, it would seem that this must be the truth of the case, though it is surprising that the eight or ten men who confessed to be there, should coldly look on, and afterward to run away, nor give any intelligence of the deed to any one.

It was only till next day, the 11th, that Mrs. Spence, who lives at Ullin, heard of the murder, when she came she saw Jacquard lying in the porch, and not out in the yard, where they said he was murdered. There were many women in the house. She asked them three or four times where her husband was, but they answered not a word. She asked the men also, but got no reply, till at last an old man pointed to the end of the house, and on going round she found her husband, lying by the chimney—an outside one. What a sight then met the eye of an intelligent wife in this Christian land, and in the State of Illinois? There were four clean cuts, about four inches long, made through his skull, and there was a cut across what might be termed the cap of his breast, which went through to his back bone. The hog-hut eaten out his brains clean, his eyes, nose, and tongue, were gone, and they eat all around his neck-handkerchief. At first it was reported that he was all cut up, and so I stated to you; but this fact discount is true.

Of Mr Jacquard's head, were several cuts, which seemed made with a hatchet. He was not wholly dead till his wife came, who lives in Mutany.

From this it is as plain as the light of the sun that these witnesses lie, for no blows with guns could make such wounds. The truth probably is—A little after dark Spence and Jacquard left their horses at a man's by the name of Single. According to custom in such cases, one went to one door and one to another, so as to prevent escape. Jacquard was about to enter, when the gang, lying in wait, set up on him. The night was stormy and dark. Spence, on going round the house to the back door, met the villains concealed in the corners made by the projecting chimney, when they killed him with a common axe. How many were engaged it is impossible to say; that they were all banded together to lie there is not the least doubt. It is surprising what object they could have in lying, for they could as well have stated they were killed with axes as with guns. It is the old story. The record now is that within a year seven Union men have been killed in this county.

Now, I know all about the conditions of things which have resulted in this murder, and in the barbarity which permitted men, women, and children, for at least twelve hours, to step over one dead body, and let their hogs devour another one. The two deserters in question, about a year ago, made a murderous assault on me. So well did I know them—so well do I know them—that I had guns ready for them; and now, night or day, I am prepared to lay out certain number, if I have only half a chance.

It will be highly instructive for the nation, and for members of Congress and other leading men, that I go to the root of the matter. The particular settlement in which this deed was done commences about a mile and a half south of my house, but to some degree extends all around me, for several of my neighbors rejoiced when they heard of the murders, and said the souls of Spence and Jacquard ought to burn in hell.

Now, to come to the point, the great majority of these people are religious, and belong to various churches. Their preachers, with very few exceptions, are laboring men, farmers, and the like, and the pernicious doctrine of the State rights is not so firmly established in any part of the South, as here is the one that slavery is a divine institution, ordained of God, and that whoever advocates the freedom of slaves is an impious, wicked man, deserving of death; and this doctrine always has been taught by the illiterate preachers.—You will find men the most quick, honest, industrious and thrifty, believing this, and no argument can touch them. This, even then, to their minds, is a hellish war—the men were seduced into the army under the pretence of restoring the Union, but really to free the negroes, and it is right that they should desert.

Most truly has the Church been the "bulwark of American slavery," and to her teachings are to be accribed the most awful crimes that man can be guilty of, either to his fellow man, or to the angels, to Jesus, and to God. Hasten the blessed day, when of this ten times accursed system of American slavery, "there shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down."—*Cor. Tribune.*

MARRIAGE OF AN ARMLESS HERO.—A few days ago we mentioned the marriage of the armless color sergeant of a Massachusetts regiment, Plunkett, to a Miss Nellie Lorrimer. The wedding took place in Worchester, though the parties belong in Leicester. We have now an additionnl fact of interest connected with the incident.—When he left for the war, Plunkett was engaged to a Miss Lorrimer.—Upon his return he considered his helpless condition and offered a release to his betrothed, which was readily accepted. Her sister was so indignant at this, that she said she would marry the brave man herself if he was agreeable. He was, and they were married. The Hartford, Ct. *Post*, on whose authority we relate this anecdote, says that "thanks is to the generosity of the brokers' boards of Boston and New York, and of the people, he has met since his return, Plunkett, the hero, is in independent circumstances pecuniarily."

☞ Mr. Noggs, speaking of a blind wood-sawyer, says: "While none ever saw him see, thousands have seen him saw."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: The past has afforded us new cause of thankfulness to the Almighty for the moral and material blessings which he has bestowed upon us.

The balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1862, was	$ 2,172,844 10	
Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863	4,289,451 65	
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863	6,462,295 75	
The payments for the same period have been	4,314,964 05	
Balance in Treasury Novemb'r 30, 1863	2,147,331 70	

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by the Proclamation of the 8th day of September last, as follows:

Am't of debt Commonwealth reduced	$954,720 40	
Am't of public debt of Pennsylvania as it stood on the 1st of Dec. 1862	$40,448,218 82	
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1863, viz:		
5 per cent stocks	$888,499 78	
6 per ct. stocks	63,000 00	
Relief notes	109 00	
Domestic cred'r acer.	8 26	$951,617 06
Public debt Dec. 1, 1863		$39,496,596 78
Funded debt, viz: 6 per cent loans	$400,630 00	
Funded debt, viz: 5 pr ct loans	35,709,986 45	
Funded debt, viz: 4½ per ct loans	268,200 00	$35,378,816 45
Unfunded debt, viz: Relief notes in circulation	$97,261 00	
Inter'st certificates outstanding	15,356 68	
Inter'st certificates unclaimed	4,448 88	
Domestic credit'rs' certificates	724 82	$117,780 33
		$35,496,596 78
Military loan pr Act May 16, 61		$3,000,000 00
Total indebtedness		$39,496,596 78

By the act of May 15th, 1861, authorizing the military loan of $3,000,000, a tax of one half mill was laid on real and personal property, to furnish a fund for redeeming the same. I recommend that the commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the proceeds of the tax in the State loan, so that it may be drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should apply such proceeds directly to the purchase of certificates of the military loan, and cancel such certificates as shall be purchased.

PAYING OUR INTEREST IN SPECIE.

Although our finances are still in a healthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them unimpaired in future. By the act of 12th of June, 1840, it was provided that the interest on the State loan should always be paid in specie or its equivalent and that whenever the funds in the Treasury should be of less value than specie, the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor, who should thereupon issue his warrants to the agents or banks authorized to pay such interest on behalf of the Commonwealth, to allow such difference to parties receiving the interest, or at the option of the parties to pay the same in specie.

By the act of 11th April, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in specie or its equivalent, all interest that should thereafter be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of 12th June, 1840, the several banks who should avail themselves of the provisions of that act, (of 11th April, 1862,) and who should refuse to redeem their notes in specie, in demand, at any time within ten days upon or after the time when such interest should become due, should thereafter, when required by the State Treasurer, by notice in writing, pay into the State Treasury in proportion to the capital stock paid in of each bank, their ratable proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent, as should have been actually paid by the State.

By the act of the 30th January, 1863, it was provided that the State Treasurer should exchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt falling due on the first days of February and August, 1863, for the same amount of coin, and should give to the banks specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin in exchange for notes current at the time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, such certificates to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of the act of 1862, certain banks paid into the State Treasury $140,768 30, as an equivalent for coin for the payments of interest on the public debt. Under the act of 1863, specie certificates have been given to the banks, amounting in the whole to $1,968,904 97; which, with the accruing interest, will fall due on the first Monday of March next.

As the provisions of this act were of a temporary character, the only acts now in force on the subject are those of 1840 and 1862, above mentioned, under which it will be the duty of the State authorities to pay the interest on the first of February, 1864, and thereafter, in coin or its equivalent, and look to the banks that may be liable under the act of 1862 for reimbursement of the premium paid by the Commonwealth.

In the face of all difficulties, this Commonwealth, actuated by a sentiment which does its people honor, has hitherto paid its interest in coin or its equivalent. Existent circumstances make it necessary to consider now the fair extent of her just obligations.—The exigencies of the times have compelled the Government of the United States to issue large amounts of treasury notes for circulation, which are not redeemable in coin, and which form the great mass of our circulating medium.

It is our duty as a loyal State—it is our interest as a State whose welfare, and even safety, depend emphatically upon the maintenance of the credit and the success of the military operations of the General Government—to do nothing to impair its credit or embarrass its measures. On the contrary, we owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to give an active support to its efforts to quell the monstrous rebellion which is still raging, and thus restore peace to our distracted country. It is our own Government, and we could not, without gross indecency, attempt to refuse its currency in payment of taxes and other debts due to the Commonwealth.

In 1840 the case was different. The difficulties then arose from the suspension of specie payments by our State banks, mere local and private corporations, and the State very properly by the act of that year, intended to provide against loss to its creditors by reason of such suspensions. An exigency like the present could not then have been foreseen by the Legislature, and it is to be inferred therefore that they could not have intended to provide for it. We derive our system of public loans from Europe, and the true extent of our obligation is to be ascertained by referring to the known established practice of European governments prior to the dates when our loans were effected. I mean, of course, such of those governments as were held to have maintained their national credit

It is believed to have been the uniform practice of such governments to pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated during a legalized suspension of specie payments.—An observable instance of this is afforded by the course of the British Government, which, during twenty-five years, from 1797 to 1822, during which the bank was prohibited by law from paying out coin for any purpose paid the interest on its public debts in bank notes, which, during a great part of that time at a heavy discount, sometimes amounting to thirty per cent. or thereabout. Their necessities then were not greater than ours are now.

Among ourselves, at the present time, Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be very small) pays the interest in coin. Ohio and Indiana pay in currency. In New York it is not known what will be done. Her Legislature, by concurrent resolution, ordered the interest to be paid in coin to foreign stockholders, in April last.

At the present rate of premium on gold, the sum necessary to pay on an amount sufficient to discharge the annual interest on the State debt would be more than $1,000,000, and to meet this, additional taxation to that extent would be unavoidable.

The demand on the Treasury for other necessary purposes must probably be such as to render it imprudent to throw any part of this expenditure on the existing surplus. To borrow money from year to year to pay the interest on past loans would, of course, be wholly inadmissible. To leave the act of 1862 in force, and attempt to throw the payment of this large premium annually on the banks, would be not only flagrantly unjust, but quite impracticable.

I recommend the whole subject to the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature. Some legislation ought to be had on it before the close of the present month. In my opinion the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should think fit to continue to pay it in coin, it will be their duty to levy forthwith the heavy taxes necessary for that purpose

I must, in passing, observe that the plan adopted by one of the States of paying coin to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, appears to me to be wholly unwise, and founded on no legitimate principle.

BANKING AND BANK CHARTERS.

At the close of the last session, nine teen bills reviewing the charters of certain banks for another period of five years were presented to me. Of these I have (for reasons which will be hereafter communicated,) withheld my signature from one and approved the remainder. I have been led to sign them by the considerations that the banks of the Commonwealth pay a large revenue which the State can ill afford to lose, and that in the present condition of the country it would be impolitic to drive so much capital out of active use or force it into new employments.

If the National Banking system afford sufficient inducements, capital will voluntarily take that direction.—It is proper to observe that the charters of most of the banks in question expire at an early period, while in consequence of the invasion of the State, during the last summer, they could not have been reasonably expected to give the necessary notice of renewed applications for re charter.—I recommend the extension of the time during which the banks are now relieved from penalties for not paying their obligations in coin.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The increased expenses of living invite attention to the salaries of our public officers. Those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and of the Clerks in their employment are, in my opinion, too low, especially as the exigencies of the times have greatly enhanced the labors and responsibilities of all, and in the case of the heads of those departments, enforce a constant attendance at Harrisburg, which was not formerly required.

BOARD OF MILITARY CLAIMS

Under the Act of 16th April, 1862, and its supplement passed 22d April, 1863, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General have been acting as the Board of Military Claims. They have, up to this time, approved claims to the amount of $166,416,81, and others have been already presented to the further amount of $332,120, 289, which have not yet been acted on.

Under the Act of 22d April, 1863, (P. L. 529,) the Court of Common Pleas, appointed three appraisers to ascertain the damage done in the counties on the Southern border by the militia called into service in September, 1862, by the Anderson Cavalry in the same month, and by the Rebels in their raid on the 10th and 11th of October, 1862.

The Appraisers have not yet completed the performance of their duties. When their report shall have been made to the Court of Common Pleas, and affirmed, in whole or in part, by that court, it will be the duty of the Governor to claim the payment of the amounts from the General Government, and on failure to secure the same, then to report to the next Legislature, recommending such action as he may deem just and proper.

The expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Department during the past year have been as follows:

Paid (out of appropriation made by Military Loan act of 1861)	$13,658 87
Unpaid (the appropriation being exhausted)	15,764 79
Outstanding liabilities, estimated at	5,000 00
	$34,423 66

These expenses have been mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary correspondence of the military departments and in the transportation of sick and wounded and the dead bodies of our volunteers, as will be seen by the report of the Chief of Transportation, herewith communicated. I recommend an appropriation to meet the deficiency, and also to carry on the service of this department hereafter.

COMPENSATION TO MILITARY AGENTS.

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Governor for the compensation of such persons as he might require to serve the Commonwealth, in the military organization of the State or General Government, and for the expenses incident to the business in which the might be employed.

I have, according to law, settled annual accounts of the expenditure of this fund in the Auditor General's office, to which the Legislature is referred. The unexpended balance is now 4,521 98. A further sum should be appropriated in a like manner.—Out of this fund I have paid the persons whom I found it necessary to employ in the military department, and the expenses of the agency which I was compelled to establish at Washington to attend to the interest and welfare of our volunteers. The continuance of this agency and establishment of a similar one in the West are of vital importance to them. I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of agents at Washington and Nashville, and defining their duties, which should include the collection of all bounties, back pay, pensions, etc., due to Pennsylvanians. On this subject I refer the Legislature to the report of Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, late Agent of the State, at Washington, herewith communicated, and commend it to your careful examination.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

On the invasion of the State during the last summer, the President made a call for militia, and with his assent I subsequently made a call for volunteer militia for the defence of the State. Under these calls men were assembled and organized with promptness, after the reality of the emergency came to be understood by our people. The General Government clothed and subsisted this force, and agreed to pay it, but as no appropriation for that purpose had been made by Congress, the President and Secretary of War promised if the money should be advanced from other quarters to recommend it immediate repayment on the meeting of Congress. It is understood that steps have been already taken to fulfil this pledge.

Several of the banks cheerfully and readily advanced the necessary funds to the amount of $671,476 43, on my promise to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation to repay them in case Congress should fail to make one. Accordingly make the recommendation most emphatically. Should it be necessary, I will hereafter, in a special message, give the details and correspondence relating to this subject. New York and New Jersey, under the President's call, sent regiments to assist in our defence, for which our thanks are due to those States, our good neighbors.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.

After the battle at Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all those States should unite in establishing a cemetry on the spot, in which their soldiers who had fallen in the conflict should be honorably interred. I accordingly appointed David Willis, Esq., of Gettysburg, my agent, and through him, a site was purchased at cost of $2,475 87, and the conveyance made to the Commonwealth. On communicating with the authorities of the other States, they all readily agreed to become parties to the arrangement, and on the 19th day of November last, the cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States concerned and other high officers, State and National.

On the 19th day of December, on the invitation of Mr. Willis, commissioners representing the States interested in the cemetry, met in Harrisburg and agreed upon a plan for its improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money required, on the several States, which is herewith communicated.—The expenses attending the establishment of this cemetery, including the cost of the sight and of removing the bodies of the dead, have thus far amounted to $5, 209,88, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance It will appear by the proceedings of the commissioners that their due proportion of the expenses already incurred are to be refunded by the State on whose account they were made. It is just to say that Mr. Wills has discharged his delicate and important duties with fidelity and to my entire satisfaction.

RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The act for the relief of families of volunteers in service may require some revision. It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law. If this be so, the members from the different counties will be aware of the fact and will be most ready to make such further enactments as may be proper.

I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The $50,000 heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, referred to in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provison be made for securing the admission of such children into existing educational establishments to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so, I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good, of the State.

THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF EAST TENNESSEE.

I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee, which is represented to be most deplorable, and appeals with irresistible force alike to your sympathies and your sense of justice.—Their whole country has been laid waste by the contending armies of the Government and the rebels. Four times large armies have passed over that district, destroying or carrying off all that had been gathered for the approaching winter, and now the women and children are left in state of desolation.

The representations made by sundry gentlemen of the highest respectability, from that State, are of the most heart rending character. Starvation, actual and present, now exist. Can we, in the midst of affluent abundance, for a moment hesitate as to what our action shall be towards the people whose only crime has been their loyalty and devotion to the Government? Even if a portion of our charity should reach the starving families of those in sympathy with the rebellion, better it should, than that these devoted, self-sacrificing people who have so unhesitatingly adhered to the Government, be left to suffer.

Whenever pestilence and famine distressed the people of an portion of our country, we have always been foremost in relieving them, and the people of Pennsylvania have extended their open-handed benevolence and broad charity to the starving people of foreign countries. Shall it be said that the appeals of these people for bread fell upon the heart of Pennsylvania in vain, and that we who have so recently given thanks for our great abundance have no relief for them, in their extremities?—I commend the subject through you to the people of the State, as worthy the immediate attention and active exertions of the charitable and liberal.

REVISION OF OUR REVENUE LAWS.

I should be glad if the Legislature would make a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to their increased productiveness. It ought to be observed that for a period of more than twenty years, no material change has been made in the Revenue Laws of this Commonwealth. During that time some interests have grown into new importance, and should be made to bear their just proportion of the public expense, since all taxation should, as far as possible, press equally upon the property and employments of our people. Failing such revision, I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the following suggestions connected with the subject:

RECOMMENDS TAXING CERTAIN R. ROADS.

1. There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges, have the control of the routes of transportation, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals in their respective districts can reach a market. These companies thus enjoy substantial monopolies, by means of which they not only receive the fair profits of their own property, but are enabled to make additional heavy gains at the expenses of individuals. In my opinion, such privileges ought never to have been granted, but as they exist it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them, should pay therefor an additional specific tax.

REVENUE FROM PATENTED LANDS.

2. Very large sums are due to the Commonwealth for unpatented lands. Forbearance, clemency and liberality have been in vain tried in the numerous attempts to procure the payment of at least a part of this debt, from the larger portion of those who are indebted on that amount. The continuance of this state of affairs is unjust to the Commonwealth and to the vast majority of her people who have honestly paid for their lands. It has become unendurable. I recommend that the Legislature provide that the Surveyor General shall file a record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, a description of the lands subject to the lien of the Commonwealth for purchase money, and a statement of the amount of principal and interest now due to the Commonwealth, together with the patent fees on each tract and ten per cent. on the amount so due for the labor and cost of making and filing such statements, and the aggregate amounts thus stated for each tract shall be held to be the amount now due to the Commonwealth, which shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum till paid, and shall continue to be the first lien on the land till paid, and shall not be divested by any judicial or other sale whatever. I also recommend the adoption of a suggestion contained in the Surveyor General's report that a specific tax be laid on all unpatented lands.

RECOMMENDS TAX ON LOANS AND RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

3. By existing laws municipal corporations are required to deduct and pay into the Treasury the tax on all loans contracted by them. It is believed that a large addition would accrue to the revenue by the extension of this provision to all counties and to all corporations private or public. I recommend that it be so extended.

4. A tax on the gross receipts of all railroad and canal companies would, it is believed, be productive and not oppressive.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE BONDS.

Upon satisfactory reports according to law, made by Colonel John A. Wright, I have drawn my warrants for the delivery to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company of another million of the bonds deposited in the State Treasury. Four millions of said bonds have therefore been now delivered. There can be no reasonable doubt of the work and when completed, it is confidently expected that the bonds held by the State, secured on the road for $3,500.000. will become good interest paying securities.

REVISION OF THE MILITIA LAWS.

I renew most earnestly the recommendation made in my last annual message of a revision of the militia laws. They are as present shamefully defective. Indeed, if by a militia law is meant a law intended to provide for so enrolling and organizing the military force of the State that it may be put into service when required, we may be said to have no militia law. In each of the last two years I have been obliged to call out the militia, but in fact those who obeyed the call were volunteers, and, with some exceptions, were wholly unorganized, so that almost in face of the enemy, time had to be consumed in distributing the men into companies and regiments, in electing officers, and in other preparations for effective organization.

OUR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

In the report of the Adjutant General will be found a list of the Pennsylvania regiments and a statement showing the several armies and departments in which they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legislative authority being given for the preparation of a history of each of our regiments and other organizations, to be preserved among our archieves. The necessary documents are now accessible, and as they may in time be lost or destroyed, the making of such a record as I propose should not be deferred. It is due alike to the living and the dead that this subject should be promptly acted on.

SOLDIERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

I recommend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, giving to citizens in the public service out of the State, the right to vote be passed promptly and submitted to a vote of the people at as early a day as possible, so that such citizens may exercise their right of suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing justice to the brave men who are perilling their lives in our defence.

It is highly important that we should replenish the ranks of our regiments in the field and supply the places of those volunteers whose terms will soon expire and who may decline further service. I am happy to say that a large proportion of our regiments are re-enlisting. Efforts are making by myself and by the people in various portions of the State to procure a sufficient number of volunteers, and with a promise of success, provided a reasonable time be allowed for the purpose. Meanwhile, persons professing to be officers and agents from some other States are most improperly endeavoring to seduce our citizens into their service by extravagant bounties and promises.

NO ENLISTMENTS FOR OTHER STATES.

The 12th section of the act of 15th May, 1861, prohibits any volunteers from leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and I now recommend the passage of a law imposing penalties by fine and imprisonment on all individuals who shall endeavor to procure or aid and assist in procuring any person in this State to enlist in the volunteer service of any other State. Many of our counties and townships have filled their quotas at a large expense, and in others they are in course of doing the same by offers of liberal bounties and provisions for the families of volunteers, and it is not right that these patriotic efforts should be embarrassed by interference from beyond our borders, especially, as we can not, in these circumstances offer bounties by the State, without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way, to assist in paying, by taxation, for the deficiency of others.

TWO PERTINENT EVILS TO BE REFORMED

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the pernicious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried through at the close of the session.—During the last ten days of the last session, 390 bills were presented for my signature, many of them of the most important character. The whole number of bills presented to me during the session was 715. In consequence of this habit not only are passed without an opportunity to either House for a proper consideration of their provisions, but the Executive is compelled either to sign them without examination, or to hold them over perhaps to the public inconvenience. It may often happen that a bill not approved by reason of a single obnoxious clause, might if there were time, be repassed, committing the objectionable provision.

In connection with the subject of Legislation, I must refer to another mischief. General laws have been passed to give relief in certain cases which formerly required a special act in each case. As for instance the sale of lands by executors, administrators and trustees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manufacturing corporations and so forth. These laws were passed to ensure an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legislation They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do seriously urge on the Legislature the consideration that whoever applies for a special act under such circumstances must either fear the result of an impartial inquiry or (if the application be for a charter) must desire the omission or insertion of some provision contrary to what the Legislature has determined after mature consideration to be just and legitimate.

I refer to Auditor General's and State Treasurer's reports for the details of our financial affairs, and to the report of the Surveyor General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, Chief Transportation and Telegraph Department, and Superintendent of Common Schools in regard to their several departments.

INVASION OF OUR STATE BY LEE.

In May last it was believed from information received, that General Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington, urging that preparations for active defence should not be delayed. Accordingly the War Department erected two new military departments, viz:—The Department of the Monongahela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Major-General Brooks, and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the remainder of the State and to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Couch. Early in June, Maj. Gen. Couch arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of his department which he has since exercised with the soldierlike promptness, energy and discretion which were to be expected from his known character.

The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble, but some embarrassments arising, the President assented to a call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,166 of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of Gen. Brooks and 31,422 in that of Gen. Couch

To give the details, or even a summary of the operations which ensued would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is unnecessary to do so, as I have recommended the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regiments and other organizations, and in that history to which I have referred will be recorded. It is due, however, to the men who came forward, that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States which had been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, were frequently in conflict with the enemy, and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and orders, and with courage and endurance.

Some of the militia called in 1862, and in 1863, were killed and others disabled. In all these cases, where there are no laws for the relief of these men or their families, I recommend the enactment of a law for that purpose. The campaign on our soil was closed by the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the veteran Army of the Potomac under the command of Major-General Meade, the officers and men of which displayed all their accustomed valor and endurance in the conflict, and in the forced and rapid marches which immediately proceeded it.

OUR DEBT TO GENS. MEADE AND REYNOLDS.

Under Divine Providence, to them and to the military genius and unsurpassed energy of General Meade, and the promptness and self sacrificing gallantry of General Reynolds, we are indebted for success on that bloody field. We are proud to claim Generals Meade and Reynolds as sons of our own Pennsylvania.

The first lives to enjoy the most precious of all rewards, the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. The latter fell in the very front of the battle, and we can only pay homage to his memory. Whatever honors have been at any time devised to commemorate the virtues of a patriot—of a true, fearless, loyal citizen and soldier, he has abundantly deserved.

His surviving companions in arms claim the right, of themselves, erecting a monument to him on the field on which he fell. and it would not be well to interfere with their pious intention. But I hope that the Legislature will place upon the records of the State some appropriate testimony of the public gratitude to him and his surviving commander.

It would be unjust to omit referring again to the loyal spirit of our people, which has been evinced in every mode since this war commenced. Not only have they sent 277,409 men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our storehouses and depots have literally overflowed with comforts and necessaries, spontaneously contributed by them, under the active care of thousands of women, (faithful unto death,) for the sick and wounded and prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. Their patriotic benevolence seems to be inexhaustible. To every new call the response becomes more and more liberal.

SUPPLIES TO RICHMOND PRISONERS.

When intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instantly thrown open, and before any similar movement had been made elsewhere I was already employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren.—Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and unsurpassed efforts of her people, should blush when they look on this picture.

THE REBELLION MUST BE CRUSHED.

That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie—all—under the obligation of the one paramount duty—that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end—To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be so supported, and I rely heartily on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arm—to encourage its upholders—to stimulate by public liberality, themselves and their families, the men who give it to their personal service—in every mode to invigorate its action. We are fighting the great battle of GOD—of truth—of right—of liberty.

The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very groundwork of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a popular Republic. That is the question to be now solved, and by the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably.

We have during the past year made many strides toward such a solution and to all human appearance we approach its completion. But whatever reverses may happen—whatever blood and treasure may still be required—whatever sacrifices may be necessary—there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end—to preserve and perpetuate this Union. They have sworn that not one star shall be rent from the constellation, nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath.

A. G. CURTIN

Speech of Mr Stanton

At a dinner given to the soldiers at Stanton Hospital, in Washington on Christmas, Secretary Stanton made a brief address, in which he said:

"Soldiers: I hope that when the next anniversary of the day you are now celebrating occurs, this war will be ended, and you will have returned to your homes and your firesides. When you shall have so returned you will be considered as honored guests of the nation. You have perilled your lives on the battle-field, or you have suffered in camps from the ravages of disease incident to great armies. But whether you have been wounded or attacked by sickness, you are equally entitled to consideration at the hands of your country. If you have been so wounded in battle, or suffer from sickness, I will see that you have a proper reward given you.

"Soldiers. If you can end this rebellion, with the extinction of slavery, will it not be a great triumph? You will, at the end of this great rebellion, when making a review of it, have the satisfaction of knowing that you have aided the Government of the United States in discharging the duties incumbent on it when it was in peril, and you will furthermore experience the feeling that you have materially aided to make the country free."

BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW G. CURTIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

L L L E D D B B G P J H B S
—B. 1 5 8 9.

We publish this week the message of Gov. Curtin. It is an able and statesmanslike document. We commend it to the perusal of our readers.

Owing to the length of the message, other matter intended for publication has been crowded out.

The Organization of the Pennsylvania Senate

In consequence of Major Harry White, a Senator from Indiana county, being a prisoner in Richmond, the Union party looses his vote in the organization. There was, including Maj. White, one of a majority in the Senate, as given in the late election. The opposing parties are a tie and will probably continue so, as there is no probability of Maj. White being soon liberated, unless that unflinching and fearless patriot, Gen. Butler, can succeed in forcing the rebel government to let our men return to their homes. It is greatly to be regretted that his absence has resulted unfavorably to a regular organization. The organization of the Senate clearly belongs to the Union men, for it was expressed by the will of the people at the last election that the vitals of the State government should be held by the friends of the Union. The great and only issue in last fall's election was, as all men know, between the friends and enemies of our republican government.

The issue was clearly presented and most emphatically decided. The people of Pennsylvania, by a large majority, elected a Governor who is and has been active and zealous in his support of the war and the National Administration, and elected to the Legislature a working majority to support him in all his measures for the public benefit. The attempts now made by the enemies of the government to defeat them or thwart the will of the people as expressed, is an insult to the *State and a gross* outrage upon the *people.* The enemies of the government in the Senate have no right to use the advantage which the accident of war has given them to retard the organization of the Senate, and no claim to the official management of its affairs. A majority of the people decided that the *enemies* of the State and nation should have no controling voice in its affairs, and we hope the the majority, (for such are the Union men of the Senate) will remember this and surrender no right given, or yield not one inch to the factious and unprincipled men who are evidently acting in such way as they think best to cripple the Government. They have the will but not the power to destroy.

Great Stupidity.

What Does it Mean?" is a question asked by that dead unsightly, gangrenous and unreasonable concern, who seems of late to have taken refuge from the finger of derision and scorn under an old, worn out, spotted coat, supposed to have been made out of his mother's petticoat—each spot appropriately representing a vice in the thing's character, it such a thing as character may be ascribed to it.—Why, sir, it simply means that U Like Ale. The figure 1 represents a cask of the commonest kind of common slop, sometimes called ale, which you keep in the cellar. The figure 2 represents the intimate relation that subsists between you and said cask, constituting you boon companions. The figur 7 indicates the quantity drank by you each day—viz: seven glasses, not to say anything Sancho, about the amount of the *hardest kind of hardware* consumed by you, nightly, in your master's office, who appears to have quite a number of loins (loans) against the posts and fences between here and the buzzard's nest in Bridgewater, which he unnecessarily revives about five nights in the week. We say unnecessarily, because the Act of Assembly does not require it more than once in five years. We would be pleased to hear from you again, Sancho.

The following are the appointments made by the County Commissioners: Director of House of Refuge, Wm. Wall; Counsel to Commissioners, Henry Hice; Clerk to Commissioners, R H. Agnew; Mercantile Appraiser, J. S. Blazure; Physician to Jail (one year), C. P. Cummins; Janitor of Court House, George Hines.

Rev. J. M. Thoburn—India.

We learn that a description of the Manners, Customs and Habits of the people of India, will be given by the above named gentleman in the Methodist Church, in Beaver, next Saturday evening. Mr. Thoburn is accompanied by a sprightly India boy, about fifteen years of age, who will be present in his native dress and give some exhibitions of the language. Mr. Thoburn also has many curiosities, which will be exhibited to the audience. He is a very fluent and interesting speaker, and we are confident the entertainment will be a rare one. Tickets, 25 cents—for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

Exercises to commence at 6½ o'clock, p. m.

DIED—On December 16th, 1863, near Gallipolis, O., Mrs. RACHEL, wife of Rev. James D. Ray, formerly of this county, aged about 69 years.

T. J. CHANDLER,
SURGEON DENTIST,

IS at his post again, at BEAVER STATION, Rochester Pa., where he will attend to all the various branches of his profession. He applies all the improved methods to prevent pain in the extracting teeth.
P. S. Work warranted. [jan13'64

Valuable Property for Sale.

TWO out-lots—No. 14 and 15—situated in the town of Beaver, late the estate of Dr. S. Cunningham, dec'd., is now offered for sale. For further particulars enquire of
jan13 D. S. MARQUIS, Ex'r.,
Rochester, Pa.

Beaver Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "ARGUS."

Flour per bbl.			$7 00
do " 100 lbs			3 75
Dried Apples per bushel			1 50
do Peaches	"	"	3 50
Wheat	"	"	1 25
Corn	"	"	1 20
Rye	"	"	1 60
Oats	"	"	75
Barley	"	"	
Clover Seed,	"	"	6 00
Timothy Seed,	"	"	3 00
Flax Seed,	"	"	3 00
Beans,	"	"	2 75
Potatoes,	"	"	70
Onions,	"	"	1 00
Corn Meal,	"	"	1 25
Eggs,	"	dozen	20
Butter,	"	lb	30
Hams,	"	"	18
Shoulders,	"	"	8
Sides,	"	"	9
Tallow,	"	"	10
Lard,	"	"	16
Candles,	"	"	18
Soap,	"	"	10
Molasses,	"	Gallon	75
Carbon Oil,	"	"	75

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, Nov 16, 1863.—*Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:*

8:30 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00	A. M.
2:20 P. M.	" "	3:50	P. M.
6:54 P. M.	" "	8:30	P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:15 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45	A. M.
3:00 P. M.	" "	4:25	P. M.
1:45 P. M.	Rochester	3:00	P. M.
1:45 A. M.	"	3:10	A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:40 A. M.	7:20 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	7:10 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:30 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
4th Brighton "	3:00 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
Mail,	5:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
1st Express,	1:05 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:05 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Crestline Accom.	2:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:15 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 A. M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
4th " "	5:40 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Mail,	7:00 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
1st Express,	1:45 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
2d Express,	1:44 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 4, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted, active	$68,724 48
Same under protest	100 00
U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. coupon bonds.	82,300 00
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. treas. notes.	4,850 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 95
Due from other banks	27,075 58
Notes and checks of other banks and U. S. Treasury notes	35,718 85
Coin in vault	7,196 08
Protest account	1 41
	$216,925 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 95,050 00
Notes in circulation	1,400 00
Due depositors	112,367 25
Due the Commonwealth	2,720 17
Profits and earnings	767 16
Dividends unpaid	4,620 75
	$216,925 33

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 5th day of November, A. D., 1863.
H. B. BRIGGS, J. P.

NOTICE.

Joseph Dunlap vs. Sarah Dunlap.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county. No. 4, Sept. Term, 1863. Libel in Divorce.

To the respondent in above case:—You are hereby notified to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, at a Court to be held in Beaver, in said county, on the 1st Monday (7th day) of March, 1864, to answer the complaint of Joseph Dunlap in the above case.
JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sh'ff.
Beaver, Jan. 6, '64.

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of JAS. REED, sr., late of Hanover tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES REED, jr., Adm'r.,
jan6'64, Hanover tp.

FARM FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1864, on the premises, the following described property, situated in Big Beaver township, Lawrence county, late the property of David Boyd, dec'd, containing about

NINETY-FIVE ACRES,

adjoining lands of William Padan on the north, and Andrew Boyd on the south, on which is a good, comfortable dwelling house, with a well of good water in the kitchen, with a good stone pump in it; Also a good bank Barn, under part of stone, upper part frame—and all other out-buildings necessary on a farm.—There is a spring of excellent water convenient to the house, with a good milk house.—There are about 75 acres of cleared land, about 12 of which is meadow; all under a good state of cultivation. There is a good orchard of fruit trees of apples, peaches and cherries. There are two veins of stone coal, one 2½ feet, and the other 3 feet. The property is situated within one mile of the Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad, and three miles from the New Castle & Beaver Valley railroad. There is a State road passing through it.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April, at which time a good and sufficient deed will be made. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by the subscribers, who are legally authorized to sell said property.
JOHN L. REED,
Jan. 1st, '64. ANDREW J. BOYD.

FOR SALE:

THE handsome and commodious two-story dwelling house situated in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on the bank of the Ohio river, having a full view of the steamboats and both railroads, viz: Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland & Pittsburg. Said House stands on the corner of Front and Elk streets, and opposite Beaver Station, C. & P. R.R. It contains 12 rooms, with many other apartments. There is a good never-failing cistern convenient; an ice-house; a lengthy domestic building, containing a kitchen, work-shop, wood and coal house, and other conveniences; there is also a commodious stable, carriage-house poultry-house and yard; a great variety of fruit trees of the best quality, such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums; and all kinds of berries, grapes, etc. The aforesaid buildings are well spouted, and well rodded in defence of lightning. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

The conditions of pay made easy.
jan6,'64 HENRY BRIGGS.

VALUABLE RIVER FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his Farm, situate in Industry township, four miles below Beaver, Beaver county, containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

90 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a Frame Dwelling House, 20 by 40 feet, two stories in height; a frame barn 35 by 55 feet; frame horse and cow stable; a good Orchard of grafted fruit trees. (The C. & P. R.R. passes through this farm.) About 140 acres of this land is underlaid with a four feet vein of coal, open in two places, and in working order. The above farm is a very valuable one, and will be sold at a bargain.

Also, a lot containing TWELVE ACRES, one mile from Beaver—improved; suitable for a Gardener or Nurseryman. Title good, and terms easy. ROBERT M'CREERY.
Beaver, Jan6,'64.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Jan 1st, 1864:

Brusoh Mr B	Miller George
Boles Mrs Anna	Marker Mary A—2
Cox Rev J E	Martin Robert
Dillon Mrs Lavina	Miller William
Decker J A	Noonan Martin
Fields G M F	Odberry Thomas
Fry Mrs Mary	Parker Charles
Gang Ben	Shively Miss Clara
Goble Mrs A H	Scheaseman P B
Hukill Henry	Seekins Edward—2
Huenar George	Scott Hannah
Ift Jacob	Sunderback Sophia
Kelly Robert	Trax Mrs Catharine
Kift Joseph	eitzel Mary A
Lyle William	Weaver Miss Mary
Lozier Mrs E	Weaver Miss Susan
Mercer Levi	White Maria L
McDonald Miss S H	Wamhop J

Wilson John
T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., Dec. 31, 1863:

Baker Caroline	McKinley Jas
Baker Louisa	Moore Corp. E W.
Barnes D H	Maratta Jas
Bentle Mary	Moorhead Rev. J H
Beighy Maggie	Merriman M J—3
Bluer Thomas	Merriman Lem
Curry John	Penny Mahala—2
Davis Hal	Reed Miss M C
Elliot Mrs N S	Reed Thomas
Fiddler John 2	Reed Samuel
Holmes Nettie	Rausher Lizzie
Huddleston Sarah	Schultz Balsar
Henderson Wm,	Wilson V G
McCoy Mary 2	Whetzel Henry

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.
M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby givenen that letters of administration upon the estate of Dr. GEORGE W. ALLISON, late of the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Penna., dec'd. have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
THOMAS ALLISON, Administrator.
dec1.28'63—6t. Bridgewater, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ISAAC PEIRCE, late of Big Beaver tp, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN W. PEIRCE, Administrator,
jan6'64 Darlington.

Estate of Col. R. P. Roberts,

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Col. RICHARD P. ROBERTS, late of the borough of Beaver, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immdiate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for, settlement.
WM. HENRY, Executor & Trustee.
Fallston, Dec. 21, '63.—*

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of
BEAVER AND VICINITY.
OFFICE IN
The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.
dec16]

Dr. P. M. KERR

Offers his Professional Services to the People of
BEAVER AND VICINITY
and solicits a share of public patronage.
OFFICE IN
Kerr's Hotel, Beaver, Penn's.
dec16,'63

FORTUNE'S COLUMN

HOLIDAY

PRESENTS

AT

FORTUNE'S NEW STORE,

IN

ROCHESTER, PA.

OPENING FROM

DEC. 7, UNTIL THE 24TH,

NUBIAS.

HOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

French Merino and Plaids,

FLANNELS.

BLANKETS AND SHAWLS.

DELAINES,

PRINTS & REPS,

At Reduced Prices.

N. B. The following Goods will be opened for inspection, on

WEDNESDAY, 9TH INST.,

French Merino at 1,12, worth 1,50.

4-4 bleached and bro. muslin, ex. fine, 25 c.

2 cases prints, 7½ & 20, worth 25 cts.

Gents traveling shirts, a full line.

Comforts and sontags, for ladies and gents.

Also a Large Assortment of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

AT LAST SPRING'S PRICES.

AT

FORTUNE'S NEW STORE,

(Above the Post Office,)

ROCHESTER,

BEAVER DRUG STORE.

Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by the late Dr. Minis.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment will endeavor to keep constantly on hand, all articles usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a Physician and Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE, & FOOLS CAP PAPER.

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

Valuable REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot belonging to the heirs of Col. JOSEPH H. WILSON, deceased, situate on the North side of the Diamond, in the boro' of Beaver. Also out lot No. 14, adjoining the east end of said borough, containing Eight Acres, is now offered for sale. For particulars enquire of
JOHN H. WILSON, Franklin tp. or
A. R. MOORE, Beaver.
dec23,63

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATT'Y AT LAW,
(Near the Provost Marshal's office,
BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c, &c. [dec16

The Howe Sewing Machine.—

(INVENTED IN 1845.)

IN 1862, at the World's Fair, awarded a PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL as the best Sewing Machine for all purposes on exhibition; besides, Four Gold Medals for *superior sewing*, and that to as many exhibitors.

CLASSIFICATION.—1. Family Machine. 2. Family and Tailoring. 3. Tailoring and Gaiter-Fitting. 4. Boot and Shoe (heavy). 5. Carriage Trimming and Harness Making.

Its stitch is unrivaled. The Family Machine guarantied to make perfect work equally well on the Lightest and Heaviest Fabrics. For sale by
A. WYNN, Agent, Beaver, Pa.
Oct. 7, 1863.

Notice.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Oct. 12, 1863.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting, will be held at the Banking House, in New Brighton, on Tuesday the 3d day of November ensuing, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, P. M. And the election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, at the same place, on Monday, the 16th, day of November, between 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., of said day. By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Dr. SMITH CUNNINGHAM, dec'd., late of Beaver boro', Beaver co. Pa, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.
D. S. MARQUIS, Executor,
nov4 Rochester, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE DAWSON, late of boro' of Georgetown, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
BEN NI R. DAWSON, Ohio tp.,
WM. DAWSON, Glasgow boro,
Nov. 18, '63. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of MILTON M'MINN, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, a. decessed, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
I. A. W. EDGAR, Adm'r.
MARY JANE M'MINN, Adm'x.,
nov26,'63. both of Darlington tp

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:—In the Orphans' Court of said County, in the matter of the partition of the real estate of Jesse Smith, deceased. To John B. Smith, Isaac Jamison and Susan his wife, heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, and all others interested: Take notice that an Inquisition, to make partition and valuation of said real estate, will be held upon the premises on the 18th day of December, 1863, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper
dec2 JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.
mar26:1y.

Notice.

IS hereby given that I have been appointed as Surgeon by the Pension Department, to examine wounded and invalid Soldiers, discharged from the service; that my authority extends to any County, State or Territory, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties.
GEORGE McCOOK, M. D.,
Oct.15—4t. Examining Surgeon.

House and Lot for Sale.

SITUATE in the most business part of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. There is a large Store Room, well finished, on said property—lately occupied by Wilson & McGaffick, now occupied by Anderson & Orr. The dwelling part, now occupied by the subscriber, is well calculated for a Tavern stand. Good stabling, cistern, Ice House, Ware House, and all necessary out-buildings. For particulars enquire of I. C. WILSON.
Beaver, Dec. 16, '63.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, TEREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses' Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS.

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the design in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

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Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

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THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

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The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

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Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
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For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

BEAVER WINERY AND INSTITUTE

Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.
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THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Tuesday, March 24th, 1863.

and continue 14 weeks. The aim of the school is to make its pupils thorough, especially in the Common Branches.

A Normal Class,

for the benefit of those wishing to fit themselves for teaching, will be formed at the commencement of the term.

Board, Room rent, &c.	$88 00
Tuition varies from $3,50 to $8,00	

For further particulars inquire of the President of Faculty.
mar4'63 R. T. TAYLOR.

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mar26:1y.

"The Union,"

Arch Street above Third,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upton S. Newcomer, Prop'r.

THIS Hotel is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the Travelling Public
TERMS $1,50 PER DAY.

MILLINERY

AND

DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. Z. MOORE announces to the public that she has removed a few rods from her late residence, where she intends continuing the MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING business, in all its various branches. She has lately received a well selected stock of MILLINERY Goods, to which she invites the attention of her customers. A continuance of the patronage heretofore liberally bestowed, is respectfully solicited.
Beaver, Sept. 20, '63.—4w.

State Normal School.

EDINBORO, ERIE CO., PA.

THE buildings are new, neat and convenient; good Libraries, Reading Room and Apparatus; Instruction thorough and practical.

Tuition per term of fourteen weeks, $4,00; Board $2,25 per week: $36,50 pays the whole term's expense, including the use of text books.

The Fall term opens, August 18, 1863.

Send for Circular.
J. A. COOPER, A. M., Principal.
aug26:3m

Chance for Investment.

At Big Sewickley Station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny County

THE subscriber offers for sale 200 acres of fine upland, suitable for a Dairy or Sheep Farm, with 40 acres of rich Creek Bottom; also, 100 acres of river Bottom.

This valuable property will be sold to purchasers. For particulars inquire of
W. C. PENN,
oct28,'63. Remington Station.

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AND

Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce; Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Office and Warehouse...No. 37 South 2d street

Philadelphia.

Liberal advances made on consignmen ts.
nov 29.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

In the Orphans' Court in and for Beaver county before the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President, and his associates, Judges of said Court. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Geo. A. Hunter, dec'd. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: To Robert Hunter, of Beaver county; Mary, a sister, intermarried with Enoch Potter, of Louisa county, Iowa; Louisa, a sister, intermarried with Thos Scroggs, (now a widow) of Louisa county aforesaid; Minerva, a sister, intermarried with Jonah Hasson, of Columbiana county, Ohio; Jane, a sister, intermarried with Mila Bradshaw, of Beaver county; Frances, a sister, intermarried with Isaac Shane, of Beaver county:—all above 21 years of age; and Robert Hunter, guardian of Margaret Hunter, a minor, greeting:—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges aforesaid, at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said county, on the first Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, situate in Ohio tp., Beaver county, Pa., at the appraisement put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to September Term, 1863, and found to contain as follows, to wit: Purpart "A" (mansion) containing 117 acres, valued at $98 per acre. Purpart "B," containing 84 acres 28 perches, valued at $25,68½ per acre.—And in the event of non acceptance, to shew cause why the same should not be sold.

WITNESS the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President of our said Court, at Beaver, this 14th day of November, 1863.
dec9 A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on TUESDAY, DEC. 29TH, 1863,

A Farm in Lawrence county, Pa., adjoining land with Wm. Davidson, P. R. Friend & Co., situated 1-2 mile from Wampum Furnace, 1-2 mile from a Grist Mill, 1-2 mile from three good Saw Mills, 1-2 mile from Beaver Creek, 8 miles from New Castle, 14 mile from the N. Castle and Valley R. R., containing ONE HUNDRED & FI TY-THREE ACRES, about fifty-three acres cleared and under fence. With about thirty-five acres of a three feet coal vein, also a 5 and 6 ft. vein; also abundance of timber and limestone and ore; also 60 apple trees and 10 peach bearing trees, all of the best quality; also abundance of good never-failing springs of pure water. Soil of best quality. The house is a frame, 25 by 16 feet, one story high.

For reference call on Wm. Kennedy, New Brighton, or the subscriber in Chippewa tp. Terms made known known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
N. B. Title warranted.
dec9 JOSEPH BRITTAIN.

A SUPERIOR TRACT OF LAND For Sale!

The subscriber is authorized to sell a tract of land known as the Scott farm, situate in Chippewa township, Beaver county, Penna., CONTAINING 163 ACRES,

on the State Roads from Beaver and New Brighton to Darlington—5 miles from Beaver, 11 miles from Brighton, and 2 miles from New Brighton. The land is of a superior quality—in a good state of cultivation. There is on the tract, a large new Brick Dwelling House, with a good cellar—one brick meat house and other out buildings, and one large new Frame Barn. There is a good vein of coal under the whole tract, and one bank now open. There is also a orchard of good young bearing fruit trees on the tract.

An opportunity is now offered of purchasing a choice tract of land in a good neighborhood, and convenient to market, to churches and school.

The terms will be made so easy as to make it suit purchasers. Possession given on the 1st April.
WM. B. CLARKE, Beaver, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

THE combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, hysterics, pain in the back and limbs, etc., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr Cheeseman's Pills

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills

is the most effectual remedy known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity.* They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 60 to 60 Pills.

Pills *sent by mail, prepaid,* by remitting to the Proprietor. Dr. Smith of Bridgewater sole agent for this County.
R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor.
jan14'63:1y 20 Cedar St., New York.

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug12:3m

STOLEN.

ON Saturday night or Sunday morning, the 24th or 25th ult., from the store of M. & S. H. Darragh, in the village of Sharon, Beaver county, Pa., Three (3) certificates of the Stock of the Bank of Beaver County, issued to the subscriber, and numbered as follows, to wit: No. 81 for two shares; No. 82, for two shares, and No. 87 for three shares—in all seven shares. Notice is hereby given to all persons to show cause, if any they have, why new certificates should not be issued by the Bank in lieu of those stolen as above stated
nov11'63:6t VICTORIA A. WEYAND.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week, Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing, also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.
jan1'63 EPH'M. SMITH.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR SALE.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN "IRON CITY COLLEGE," PITTSBURG, for sale, at a LIBERAL DISCOUNT. Enquire at Prothonotary's office, Beaver, Pa.
dec2'63

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
And sold by Druggists everywhere.

Beaver Academy.

THE FALL TERM opens on the first day of SEPTEMBER. Addres
S. B. MERCER, Principal.
aug12:4t

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth Bad Breath, Diseased Gums Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

during Toothache and Neuralgia.

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Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)
Price, ONE DOLLAR, or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.
☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*
The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster,* for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents,* or si stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part af the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,
WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOO

The best evidences that they are is, that the firmest friends and best patrons are those wh have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Droops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sume you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescried for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co., refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to F. T. Barnum, Esq., New Haven; etc.

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INCLUDING

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In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

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Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.

In all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.

Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empires and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* will alone be worth the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

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The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the Stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public. The labor required in this department is never fully appreciated by the reader. It would be impossible to present, the condensed and carefully made-up form in which it appears, a corrected mass of all the most interesting news of the week, without involving much physical labor, tact and judgment.

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One copy, one year, $2; one copy, three years, $5,00; three copies, one year, $6,00; Five Copies, One Year, $8,00; Ten Copies, One Year, $15,00; Twenty Copies, One Year, $28,00.

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☞ A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered.

☞ No order will receive attention unless accompanied with the cash.

☞ Specimen numbers sent to applicants.

PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, '62.

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LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
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AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
mar. 25, '63

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H. W. HARPER,
Box 1334, Pittsburg, Pa.

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DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONARY

Wall Paper,

TOYS AND FANCY TRACLES
ap6. NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been got on up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
Beaver Co. Pa.
nov12'62.

TO PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

THE undersigned would inform Physicians and Druggists that, owing to an increasing demand, he is now prepared to manufacture on a larger scale than heretofore all articles of the Pharmacopœia. These will be of the strength and quality as dispensed in the Prescription Department of my store, and will be found superior in strength to most in market. I guarantee them to be of the proper strength and purity.

Some preparations offered are new, but will be made official in the new Pharmacopœia soon to be issued, and will be found to be valuable remedies.

Any information as regards their strength, uses and qualities will be sent to those desiring it.

I would advise Physicians who have been disappointed in the effect of any remedy, to try those of my manufacture.

They include—

Compound Extract of Colocynth,
Fluid Extracts of Dandelion, Buchu, Ergot, Gentian, Lipulin Valerian, Wild Cherry Bark, and others,
Citrate of Irod and Citrate of Iron and Quinine; very soluble,
Wine of Iron and Wine of Iron and Bark agreeable; chalybeates,
Syrup of the Hypophosphites,
Cerate of the Extract of Cantharides; a more reliable preparation than the common Cerate,
Oxalate of Cerium; useful in obstinate vomiting,
Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia; a valuable remedy for nervous or sick headache, where a nervous stimulant and antacid is indicated,
Solution of Bi-meconate of Morphia; same strength as Laudanum and more agreeable in its effects,
Pyro-phosphate of Iron; soluble.

These, together with all rare and fine chemicals and other medicinal articles, furnished in any quantities.

I am prepared to make chemical examinations of Ores, Drugs, Oils, Waters, &c.

GEO. W. WEYMAN,
Cor. 3d & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Notice.

THE Proprietors of the Girard House Philadelphia would respectfully call the attention of business men and the travelling community to the superior accommodation and comfort ered in their establishment.
aug.19:2m

KANAGA, FOWLER, & Co.

AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, LIFE-LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the

COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere dashs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens. I will remain but a few weeks.

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857.

C. A. GRIFFIN,
Apr9 Photographic Artist

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETERS testamentary on the estate of MATTHEW ELDER, late of Darlington township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

REUBEN WATT, Executor.
dec16 Elder's Mills, Beaver co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM EWING, late of Greene twp., Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. E. RAMSEY, Greene tp.,
dec15 Executor.

For Sale at the Beaver Drug Store

MARTIN'S COAL OIL BURNERS—THE 'LITTLE MONITOR'—to burn oil without chimneys, a splendid affair. Also Carbon Oil Lanterns without chimneys.

For sale at Drug Store of C. P. Cummins—Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black Teas, all good; Coffee, Ext. Coffee, Dandelion Coffee, Gold pens, Spectacles, Golden Syrup for table use, a prime thing; a cheaper article of Syrup, very good: vinegar, hominy, hand scrubing brushes and salt.

Zant currants and Raisons for sale at C P Cummins' Drug Store.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND!

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure. MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salves will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

it stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightly wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

To cannot put into the Knapsack for Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable nor more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized the most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGHS and SUFFOCATING HOARSNESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH Therefore we say to the whole army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in Camp, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, SORES and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS AND OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
May 7.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At JAY COOKE & CO. Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PERCENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants Mechanics Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market,

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law.
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

JOHN B. YOUNG,

Att'y at Law,

(BEAVER, PA.)

☞ Office in the Court House.
Jan. 20, 1862.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

School Books and Stationery at Wholesale.

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M'Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's, Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Fasnee's Grammars, Bibles, &c., Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city.

ROBT. S. DAVIS,
feb:18 73 Wood st., Pittsburgh

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy16,'62. EPH'M. SMITH

Beaver Seminary.

S. B. MERCER, Superintendent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. D. H. A. M'LEAN, D. D.
" D. A. CUNNINGHAM.
" C. B. CUMMINS, M. D.

THE FALL TERM of fourteen weeks open on TUESDAY, the first day of September.

Rates per term for board and furnished Room.....$40 00

☞ For full particulars address
S. B. MERCER, Beaver, Pa.
aug12:4t

HOOKSTOWN SELECT SCHOOL,

Opens Monday, Sept. 28th.

Mathematics, Sciences and Languages,

Taught on the most favorable terms.

Address D. W. SCOTT, *Principal*

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL and Blood Renovator, the genuine article, for sale at the Drug Store of
oc22 DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest"—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

E. H. ATKINS.
Sept17:3m

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They will be found to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING THE LUNGS

Will be speedily removed and cured by using these admirable Pills, by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each box.

SICK HEADACHES AND APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO FEVERS.

These feelings which so sadly arise from trouble or annoyance, from perspiration, or eating and drinking what is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the liver and stomach, these organs must be relieved, if you would be well. The Pills, taking according to the directions, will quickly a produce healthy action in both liver and stomach, the natural consequence a clear head and appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE.

Will soon disappear by the use of these valuable Pills, and the Soldier will soon acquire additional strength. Never use Pills or Ointments be either confined or unduly exposed to cold. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system when deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, compressed with a handkerchief night and morning 6 or 8 hours, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and chest should be provided with these Remedies.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and hopes and fears, regrets and HOOD, how lost, how restored; the treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, mental and physical incapacity, self-abuse—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease, and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age is fully explained, every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets which every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not be about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or post stamps.

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate,* no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the numerous QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It may be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.,

12MO., muslin, price 50 cents; paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Pleas address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth street, Phil'a. Pa.
mar26.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Phillipsburgh and Rochester Steam Ferry, will be held at Bimber's Tavern, in Phillipsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 2, '63. By order.

G. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
JNO. G. PENDLETON, Sec.
Rochester, Oct. 21, '63.

Beaver Hotel,

JOSEPH HALL, Proprietor,
Beaver, Pa.

HAVING thoroughly fitted up this house, he is now prepared to accommodate his friends, and the public generally, in the most satisfactory manner. [may62

PITTSBURG WATER CURE!

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all form of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address
DR. W. N. HAMBLETON,
Pittsburg, Pa.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.....J. M. CUMMINS, M. D

C. P. Cummins & Son,

OFFER their professional services as Physicians and Surgeons, to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. They can always be found, when not professionly engaged, at the Drug Store of C. P. Cummins, M. D.
Dec3'62

Correspondence Wanted,

FOUR of Uncle Sam's nephews desire a Correspondence with as many young ladies between the ages of 16 and 22 in view of having some fun, making lots of friends among the fair, or whatever the result may be, and thereby make camp life agreeable.

ADDRESS—"WILLIAM H. HARRISON," "BYRON FITZERALD," "DAVY CROCKER" or "JOHN C. HEENAN."

Co. H, 18th Reg. or 1, 2d Brig. 3d Div. 21st Army Corps, McMinersville, Tenn

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO.

MANUFACTUTERS OF

CARBON OIL,

ROCHESTER,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap2

$1,00 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in New Galilee, Beaver county, on Sunday 14th inst., an indented boy from the House of Refuge, named CHARLES W. LONG; about 16 years of age, dark hair, heavy countenance, slender form; had on blue jean roundabout and pants. All persons are warned not to harbor or trust him on my account. I will pay the above reward, and no further charges, to any one returning him.

THOMAS GRANT.
je20:3

STRAY COW.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Raccoon tp., on the 17th of August, a red and white cow—white back and red sides she is supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. (sept26) SAMUEL SHEARER

600 000 AGENTS MALE OR FEMALE

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every